

of either for a nomination. If Mr. Webster receives that nomination by the Whig convention, Mr. Clay will not be in the field, and under no circumstances will Mr. Webster allow his name to be used against Mr. Clay. The Whig party will go for the country, without reference to the man, and support that candidate who combines most strength with admitted claims. There will be but one Whig candidate supported throughout the Union, and no reasonable person can doubt his success.

From the Charleston Courier.

A correspondent has furnished us with the following extract for publication, requesting the particular attention of medical men to the subject:

St. Anthony Carisle, to Dr. Parr.

AUGUST 5, 1837.

"Do not take Calomel, or any other preparation of Mercury, under a notion of special operation on the liver. I am certain that such opinions are unfounded; and also, that Mercury is never taken with impunity. If, at any time, your head is oppressed, and not relieved by opening the bowels, then bleed, provided the pulse indicates a large volume of circulating blood."

SOUTHERN ARGUS.

TUESDAY, AUGUST, 15, 1837.

We are authorized to announce C. C. MAYSON, Esq., as a candidate for the office of Treasurer of the State at the November election.

We are authorized to announce OVID P. BROWN, Esq., as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Circuit Court.

We are authorized to announce HENRY GRAY, Esq., of Louisville, Winston county as a candidate for District Attorney, in the Judicial District composed of the counties of Lowndes, Noxubee, Kemper, Winston, and Oktibbeha.

We are authorized to announce HENDLEY S. BENNETT, Esq., as a candidate for the office of District Attorney for the Sixth Judicial District, composed of the counties of Lowndes, Noxubee, Kemper, Winston, and Oktibbeha.

We are authorized to announce William R. Smith, as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Circuit Court for the county of Lowndes, at the ensuing election.

We are authorized to announce JACOB THOMPSON, Esq., as a candidate for the office of Attorney General, at the ensuing election.

We are authorized to announce P. B. WADE as a candidate for the office of Sheriff at the ensuing election.

We are authorized to announce JAMES H. TURNER as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Lowndes County.

We are authorized to announce THOMAS CHRISTIAN as a candidate for Clerk of Probates, at the coming election.

We are authorized to announce Gen. THOMAS F. COLLINS of Jackson, as a candidate for the office of ATTORNEY GENERAL of the State, at the next November Election.

RAYMOND, July 6th, 1837.

TO T. F. COLLINS Esq.

DEAR SIR:

The undersigned members of the bar of Hinds county, actuated by a desire of procuring a suitable incumbent for the office of Attorney General of the State of Mississippi, wish that you will consent to have your name placed before the people, as a candidate for that station. It is scarcely necessary to remark, sir, that this application has been dictated by our entire confidence in your ability to discharge the duties of the office with honor to yourself and benefit to the State, and by our confidence in your honor and probity as a gentleman.

We hope, therefore, that you may find it agreeable and convenient to comply with our solicitation.

With sentiments of respect,

Your friends and ob't servants,

Calvin Miller, A. Hutchinson,
H. S. Foote, Rob't. H. Buckner,
Jacob F. Foote, W. C. Demoss,
D. Shelton, Amos R. Johnson,
J. A. G. Bouchelle, James Talbot,
Rob't. Hughes, E. D. Learned,
Geo. Work, S. Bonsal,
James Trimble, B. C. Perry,
Chas. Hill, H. Short,
W. M. Rives, Windham Kemp,
James Scott, H. Foote,
B. G. Sims, W. S. Parham,
C. R. Clifton.

JACKSON, July, 1837.

To Messrs. Johnson, Talbot, and others, Members of the Hinds Bar.

GENTLEMEN:—Your kind and polite note of the 6th inst. requesting me to allow my name to be placed before the people of Mississippi for the office of ATTORNEY GENERAL, is before me, and has been duly considered. It would

be an unworthy affectation, were I to attempt wholly to conceal the proud emotions of my breast, from a mark of kindness and confidence from so distinguished a source; and believe me, gentlemen, when I acknowledge a sense of gratitude too full to be suppressed, and far too eloquent for my feeble language.

The situation for which you have requested me to become a candidate, is surely one of acknowledged distinction and high responsibility, one, too, that from the growing litigation of our State, should be filled by a member of the bar more experienced than I am. And in consenting to canvass for that office, I can only say to you, with the utmost diffidence, that should I be the choice of my countrymen, my humble abilities shall be devoted to the discharge of the duties of that office.

You are, gentlemen, at liberty, if you think proper, to place my name before the people for the office.

I am with sentiments of the highest regard,

Your friend and ob't serv't.

THOMAS F. COLLINS.

The Experiment, its Results, Discussion in the Enemies Camp.

We have ever believed that the darling project of the late administration to establish a purely metallic currency, was not only visionary in the extreme, but that the circumstances under which it was conceived and attempted to be enforced were such as to justify those fearful forebodings which have already been realized in the ruinous consequences that have resulted from a rash and futile attempt to force the country into the adoption of a measure so directly at war with its commercial prosperity and happiness. It is beginning to be perceived that what is called the "experiment" is operating most severely upon those classes of the people which it was professedly designed to benefit and protect; that the abolition of the credit system, which is one of its distinguishing features, instead of giving to the poor the advantage which it promised them, is directly calculated to confirm and strengthen the wealthy monopolists in the ascendancy which they had already acquired over the laboring and often more deserving portions of the community. This experiment if carried out, could not fail to bring about, in this country, that state of dependence and servitude on the part of the laboring classes of the community, which may be found to exist in every arbitrary and despotic government. In such a state of things, of what avail would be the industry, enterprise, and intelligence which composed the only capital with which a large proportion of our most useful and industrious citizens, entered upon the business period of their lives. All this would avail them nothing. If they had the misfortune to commence life poor, they could see no other alternative than to end it in poverty. In the absence of all hope to improve their condition, they would be impelled to adopt the passive principle of being contented to labor throughout their lives for a mere subsistence. Perceiving that such is the tendency of this Humbug Experiment, some of its leading advocates are already taking the alarm, beginning to recant the doctrines they have hitherto supported.

The Globe has wheeled right about as will appear from the following extracts taken from a late number of that paper:

"BANKS cannot be dispensed with except at the sacrifice of all justice in regard to the contracts made under a mixed currency, nor without a violation of the faith pledged in the legislation (where honestly obtained) by which they were established. The subject must be left to gradual reform, to which the intelligence of the people of the respective States is fully adequate."

"The chimerical scheme of an exclusive metallic currency has never been entertained by the friends of the past or the present administration, nor has there been the slightest attempt to interfere with the credit system. The sentiments of Mr. Tallmadge on this point properly receives the approval of his political brethren. A currency exclusively metallic has never been proposed, nor advocated, either by President Jackson, Mr. Van Buren, Mr. Benton, or any other friend of the administration high in authority, or in the confidence of the democracy. Mr. Rives of Virginia, was among the first to propose the measure, on which the last and present administration insist, viz: specie circulation for the production of our wealth—bank issues and exchanges for the mercantile carriers, and exchange of our commodities. Our political opponents have mis-

represented us on this point, and it was probably deemed prudent to make this public expression, with a view to silence their slanders."

The Democrat of Saturday did not answer the question we proposed last week. It was thus:

"Does the Democrat believe in Mr. Jefferson's doctrine of State Rights?"

We are inclined to think that Journal does not like to commit itself. "Non-committal" is the motto of its idol, Mr. Van Buren.

We are glad to know that the Democrat will not support any man in favor of a National Bank. What thinks it of Mr. Tallmadge's letter? What thinks it of the opinion of the "700 Democratic Republican" voters of the city of New York?

To Correspondents.—A. B. is received but he is too late this week. He shall appear in our next.

We are quite pleased to observe that the Van Buren men in this State are getting at loggerheads with each other as well as in the State of New York. In the Democrat of Saturday is a letter from L. A. BISSONNETT, Esq. Editor of the Free Trader published in Natchez, in which one of the Van Buren candidates for Governor, (Major B. W. Edwards,) is held up to the people of Mississippi as anti-Van Buren and a Bank-man. Major Edwards, if we are correctly informed, is a gentleman of extensive influence with the Van Buren party, and will no doubt prove a thorn in the side of the self-made Democrats. Let them fight, say we,—the Whigs at the November Elections will have a better chance of the ascendancy in the State.

"He who lives in a glass house should never throw stones."—The Argus occasionally prates about the inconsistency of the Democrats and their candidates. What does it say of Gen. Acee? He is both bank and anti-bank; opposed to the constitutionality of a bank at one moment, the next, in favor of a bank. A violent party man here, a no party man in Copiah, a reviler of Gen. Jackson here, a professed admirer of the General in Newton: running here as a nullifier, and in other counties on the democratic ticket. He has abused nullification, and now professes it.—He has boxed every point of the compass, and jumped Jim Crow better than the identical Jim could himself. Tit for tat, Mr. Argus.—Democrat.

If we cannot say any thing more "about the inconsistency of the Democrats and their candidates," we will tell the "Democrat" (a paper published in Columbus) what we can say. We can say (aye and prove it too) that some of the Democrats or their papers, have wilfully and maliciously misrepresented and calumniated Gen. Acee. That paper asks vauntingly "what does it (the Southern Argus) think of General Acee?" We say sir, that we think he is a gentleman, against whose private character the most vindictive, malice, and foulmouthed calumny cannot, in truth, utter a solitary whisper; we think him a gentleman who in point of eminent talent and ability is without a superior, and in point of open and manly consistency in his opposition to the ignorant, corrupt and tyrannical course pursued by the late and present Administration is without an equal in the ranks of the opposition party in the State of Mississippi.

We think too that he is so regarded by ninety nine hundredths of the opposition party; we think further, that no man of so unblemished character, private and political, has ever received half the vituperation and abuse, which has been heaped upon him, by reckless presses and unprincipled demagogues. We think further, that he cannot be put down by such base means as have been employed to prostrate him. The time will come when he will rise too high in the esteem of his country, to condescend to condemn the little reptiles that now sting him. So much for what we believe; we will now tell the Democrat what we know: we know that the charges against Gen. Acee in the above article are FALSE—totally false. We have now in our possession letters (received too late for publication this week) which will stamp the impress of falsehood upon all your charges. They shall appear in our next, and will convince the world how wilfully and falsely that gentleman has been misrepresented. We will make you (if you have any shame left) hide your head in very confusion that you ever published the charges contained in the above article. We will show from them, whose political opinions you will receive as orthodox, that no honest man will have a "loop to hang a doubt upon." It is clear and incontrovertible. But more, next week.

Health of Columbus.—Our town continues healthy and our physicians are "resting on their oars." Some cases of bilious attacks have occurred but none, with but one or two exceptions have terminated fatally. On the whole we believe Columbus is in the strict sense of the word healthy. Apprehensions were entertained that after the unusual rains and rapid rise of our river, sickness was inevitable, but we are happy to state that those apprehensions have not been realized.

Crops.—From every section of our State we learn that the corn and cotton crops will undoubtedly prove abundant. This is cheering for Mississippi. We learn also from the grain growing States that every thing bids fair for a rich harvest.—With plenty of the products of the earth we may bid defiance to all currency "experiments."

Appointment by the Governor.—Thomas F. Collins Esq., of Jackson to be Adjutant General of the Mississippi Militia, in place of General Pryor M. Grant resigned.

We believe that no change has been effected in the delegation to Congress from Maryland.

United States Bank Stock was quoted at one hundred and eighteen on the 29th ult.

We understand that Major McNUTT says that the anecdote related of him relative to his not having specie to pay his tavern bill in Carroll county is untrue. We got the story third or fourth handed, and thought it might be correct, as we poor wights in Columbus hardly get specie enough to buy our letters from the Post Office. The major, is, it seems, better off than us, and if as he says the anecdote is not true we beg his pardon for having given it circulation.

The Southerner is repenting in "dust and ashes" for its weakness in allowing its "personal partiality" to get the better of its principles, in supporting Claiborne for Congress in preference to the Whig candidate. It asks pathetically "shall we be excoriated for one sin?" We forgive it, and admonish it to "go and sin no more."

Governor LYNCH.—By reference to our columns to-day, an article will be found from the Southern Argus proposing this gentleman as the candidate most acceptable to the people for the office of Governor at the November election. If Governor Lynch allows himself to be put in nomination, he will, we think, so far unite the interests and feelings of the whole State as to throw into the background the claims which the candidates now in the field are severally urging for themselves.

[Natchez Courier.]

We are glad to see that there are others of the same opinion expressed by us, and we would be pleased to see a more general expression of the same by our brethren of the Whig press. If Governor LYNCH would again consent to become a candidate the gentlemen who have presented their claims to the people acting with us, would undoubtedly withdraw and leave the field to Lynch, Edwards and McNUTT. In that case Governor Lynch would be elected by a substantial majority.

Why does the Southerner name the first Monday in November for a meeting of the Whig Convention? The convention should by all means meet next month at farthest. Say the 2d or 3d Monday in September. The Delegates from Lowndes County are already appointed and are ready to start at a day's warning.

Dr. Cooper on Banks and Banking.—Having taken time for an attentive re-perusal of Dr. Cooper's article in the last Journal, we earnestly recommend it to all who are desirous of having within the compass of a few pages the most important facts in the history of Banks and Banking. To afford proof of its value and interest, we intend to make one or three extracts, of convenient length to our readers.

Dr. Cooper treats of this subject under the following heads, and makes a memorandum of facts occurring between 1797 and 1837.

1. The Banks of England, Scotland and France.
2. The Banks of the U. States.
3. The conclusions these facts seem to afford.
4. Can we get on without Banks and a convertible paper currency.
5. Can we get on without a Bank of the United States?
6. Precautions necessary in charting future Banks.

We commence our extracts to-day with Dr. Cooper's summary of the result of General Jackson's seven years' war against Nicholas Biddle,—which summary may be properly styled—

THE VERDICT OF HISTORY.

"During 10 or 12 years of Mr. Biddle's most able administration of the Bank of the United States, the paper issues of the State Banks were kept within bounds; balances were not permitted to accumulate, the currency of the country was in as good a state as could reasonably be expected. Our paper was every where convertible into cash, without difficulty. The finances of Government entrusted to that Bank, were managed with a cheapness and facility, that left nothing to be desired; and the whole currency of the United States extorted the approbation of the best informed financiers of Great Britain. Nor is it to be denied by any man who has a character to lose, that the notes of Mr. Biddle's Bank were for several years preferred to coin. During thirteen years, 350 millions of the public money were transferred to and from all parts of the Union, without the loss of one cent, through the excellent management of that institution.

Soon after General Jackson's Election, it seems to have been determined to control the Bank of the United States and bend it to the party purposes of the administration. The first open attempt was in June, 1829, supported by Mr. Woodbury and Mr. Hill, to effect the removal of Mr. Mason, President of the Branch Bank at Portsmouth, in New Hampshire, from his office, because he was not friendly to Gen. Jackson's election and Administration. This measure was supported by the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Ingham, who undertook to state to the Bank "the views of the Administration in relation to this appointment." The President of the Bank, with concurrence of the Directors, replied to Mr. Ingham, that he rightly apprehended his views; but acknowledged no responsibility to the Secretary of the Treasury touching the political conduct of the officers of the Bank; that being a subject on which they consult no administration. That the Bank has duties to perform towards the country, but not toward any party, whose pretensions it would not acknowledge or compromise with. In the present case, the best mode of satisfying all parties, was to disregard them all.

That President Jackson, who had repeatedly spoken of the bank of the United States, without objection or repression, soon began a formal attack upon that institution, in his message of 1830.

This was continued in 1830, 1831, 1832, and every succeeding year, by a series of complaints against that bank, frequently resisted by Congress, and perseveringly backed by the whole power and patronage of the government, he finally prevented the renewal of the charter. He withdrew from the bank the deposits of the public treasury, against the opinion of constitutional authority, he took the money under his own command. He distributed those enormous sums to various local banks dispersed over the country, increasing through their means the influence and patronage of the executive; and having thus locked up the public treasure among the banking institutions which he thought fit to favor, his successor may now look for it in vain.

The banks thus favored, have stopped payment, even against the government, whose deposits they hold, and laugh to scorn the public creditor. At this moment (June, July) it is generally rumored, and as generally believed, that the whole system of government would actually have stopped, if the wise moderation and honest public feelings of Mr. Biddle, had not induced him to make advances of large sums to relieve his opponents from the difficulties in

which they were involved. Indeed throughout the whole of his remarkable controversy with Gen. Jackson, the admirable mildness and moderation of Mr. Biddle, exhibited a striking contrast to the violent invectives of the President of the Union.

General Jackson's opponents address him thus:

Sir,—You attempted to bend the bank of the United States to the purposes of your administration. The directors resisted the attempt. You and not before, you became the persecuting enemy of that institution.

You seized despotically on the treasury deposits, under pretence that they were unsafe in the national bank;—You promised to provide the means of a safe custody for the public money. Where is that money? Where is the treasury? In that beggarly repository of empty boxes, the public treasure will be sought for in vain. Say then, where is it? Gone, dissipated, thrown away, wantonly wasted.

You and your partisans promised a specie currency in place of paper money within a twelve-month. From Maine to the extreme South, hardly a coin is to be seen.

You promised to equalize the changes, as if they needed it. You have thrown them all into inextricable unutterable confusion.

You found a general disposition to maintain mercantile honor and punctuality. You have prostrated and degraded the mercantile character of the Union, by forcibly retaining the assets that ought to be applied to the discharge of honest debts.

You have actually (not perhaps intentionally) encouraged by your exhortations on Western lands, the enormous and fraudulent speculation which your Treasury circular has aided under pretence of repressing them.

You have quitted the Presidency, your career of mischief it is to be hoped is over. But you have furnished very prominent example, that however ignorant, or despotic an European monarch may be, he cannot be more so than a Republican President.

You have left the mantle of despotism to your successor. It is to be hoped he will be too wise to wear it.

Such are the objections made by the opponents to Gen. Jackson's Presidential career for these seven years past. They assume the character of historical facts, essentially, intimately connected with the present national embarrassments; and worthy of being answered and obviated by General Jackson's friends.

THE ELECTIONS.

In Illinois, several elections have been taken place to fill vacancies in the Legislature, and they have uniformly resulted in favor of the Whigs.

From Indiana, we learn that there is good prospect of the returns of a unanimous Whig delegation to the next Congress. It was unanimous the other way years ago.

In Louisiana, Col. Charles Oliver (W) and Gen. Isaac Thomas (Whig) have been elected to fill the vacancies in the State Legislature.

In Tennessee the Whigs are triumphant. Cannon's Majority for Governor, over a strong (V. B.) is said to be, as far as is attained, about 10,000 majority. In the Congressional District, Cox's (Whig) majority is 453. In the 6th District, Terbell (Whig) is elected. Hon. John L. (Whig) elected without opposition. In 8th district, Maury (Whig) re-elected. The 9th, Polk is re-elected without opposition. In the 10th district, Shields (W) is probably re-elected. In the 11th district, CHEATHAM (Whig) is elected. CAVE JOHNSON (V. B.)

In North Carolina, every thing goes well. The third Congressional District, (Whig) has been elected over Wilson (V. B.) by 308 majority. In the 4th District, says the Fayetteville Observer we are led to entertain a confident belief in the defeat of the late violent Van Buren, Mr. Bryant, by Col. W. L. Long, a Whig. Accounts from other districts quite as cheering.

The accounts from Alabama look bright, although we fear that the heavy Van Buren vote in the North part of the State, may elect Bagby. Montgomery and Tuscaloosa counties have both done their duty.

DIED.—On Friday, the 10th inst. Mrs. BARR, daughter of Gen. W. T. Brownrigg, aged about 2 years. "Sweet babe"—she stated of life's bitter "Refused to drink the poison cup," "But turned her little head aside," "Disgusted with the taste," and died.

At the residence of his father B. G. Hendrick, near Columbus Sunday the 6th inst. at 3 o'clock A. M. Grant Babcock, the only child of John Babcock late from Va., aged 3 years, month and 5 days. If the love, veneration and devoted attachment of his relatives and acquaintances, and the kind and admitted attention and skill of his attending physician, could have averted the sad death, this interesting little boy would still have lived to have cheered his surviving relatives. But it has pleased Him, whose judgments are unsearchable, and whose ways are past finding out,—to move from the troubles and trials of life.

Death enters and there is no denial. He is gone, and is now realizing the smiles of Him, who when on earth took little child and blessed it saying, "little children to come unto me, and be sad not, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven." He has left behind, an affectionate, and disconsolate widow, and many devoted relatives to deplore his loss.

As the sweet flower that scents the air, But withers in the rising day, Thus lovely was this infant's dawn, Thus swiftly fled its life away.

(COMMUNICATED.)